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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LUCILLE'S MISTAKE.

The visit over, bidding her adieu,
Took my hat, and bowing low, withdrew
Thrice, starting homeward, soon I missed my cane.
Retraced my steps and rang the bell again.
Showed a rush—the door was opened wide,
And with a bound Lucille was at my side.
I found my cane, but lovely arms she threw,
Kissed me, ye Gods, she kissed me through and through.
Struck still I stood, not daring to stir,
The glowing kisses that my lips did burn.
I tried to speak, and gasped, "I clean forgot
I left my cane." She started as if shot,
And cried, with sobs she vainly tried to smother,
"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I thought 'twas Dan, my brother.
What shall I do?" she asked me o'er and o'er,
I lacked the courage to say "Do it more!"
So looking sheepish, seized mon my stick,
And forthwith homeward turned a double quick.
When on my couch in rain I courted sleep,
I mused—and pondered—"What a wealth of love
That girl possesses, other girls above!
And if a brother she should chance to hold dear
What must a husband to her heart appear!"
The idea drew, and, well, to end the tale,
I sought her often, and to such avail,
That one a twelvemonth in full course had run
I wooed, I won her—and we swain were one;
And since I told her that my name was Dan
The night she kissed me in mistake for Dan."
"Yes! Dan I" said she; why, bless your stupid head,
Your brother Dan was safe and sound in bed."
Yes didn't know it? Why, of course, I did.'
And in my breast her blushing face she hid.
Through all these years I did not once regret
By having fallen in the kissing net.
Happy am I, and happy, too, I've made her,
Although at times I "make the fur to fly."
And then she says, "The moral, dear, of this is,
That girls don't often make mistakes—in kisses."

F. W. ROBERTSON.

A Lecture by Rev. F. A. Noble.

Delivered Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

I am to speak to you to-night at the instance of my own inclination, and of my own responsibility, of

FREDERICK WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

I do it gladly. All the labor the task involves is a labor of love. The only hesitancy arises from a misgiving, which I think even the strongest and finest of natures must feel, as to their adequate ability to interpret and exhibit this large rare soul in the true light. And failure to do this is to fail in the whole hour well—to utter the fitting word concerning him, and his career, and his influence, would recall me with the benumbing force of a sudden flood, and haunt me like the consciousness of a crime. This, however, not at all because I have any small consequences which might result to myself; but on your account, whose souls I would joy to see charged with the same inspiration of truth, and drink with the same enthusiastic devotion to duty, which filled him from his early boyhood to his royalty of manhood, and still more for his own sake, whose clear, luminous thought, to many a groping, bondaged one, have been as pillars of cloud to guide into the heritage of the promised rest, and whose memory, radiant with the resignation it signifies, and fragrant with the consecration it enshrines, to whole multitudes of the faint and footsore is already like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.

To me there is something very sacred—I might say, indeed, something very awful—in the life and labors of this simple parish minister. Once more he in business intercourse and would not cheat; not merely that he was severely candid and ingenious, and would not act a part; not merely that he had a high sense of honor and would not stoop to do an unmanly or a mean thing. All this, of course, or his name would not be worth the breath it takes to whisper it. Sooner than equivocate, or overreach, or deceive, or by silence allow the drawing of a false inference, or by so much as a hair's breadth transgress the bounds of a true manly propriety, he would have his right hand forget its cunning and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth.

But other and more interior than all this was Robertson's sincerity. It was constitutional with him—an elemental, underlying, informing principle—a central organic life within life of his being. It struck through and gave color and direction to every faculty. One sees it in the fine regulation of his will—in the clear unerring tone of the conscience; in the elevation of the affections and sentiments; in the vigorous fidelity with which the imagination was chastened and guided; in the unobtrusive insight imparted to the reason. With this man sincerity was not a capability simply, holding a place only on one side of him, and susceptible of operating only in a limited sphere, and showing itself only at occasional intervals—it was part and particle of him—perfectly pervasive, all penetrative—in the word and in the warp of all his thought and feelings—atmosphere to each attribute of his soul—the truth, forth which he moved, and within which he nestled and was nourished. This sincerity is what Carlyle found to be the distinguishing trait of Burns. "And I am sure one cannot look on this struggling, short-lived disciple with any penetration of vision, and the extent of power and sympathetic appreciation without feeling that a new comprehension of the Master has been brought to the world—that he has been brought nearer to the blessed Son of Man, and that a key has been furnished with which he can better unlock the mysterious meanings of his life and more vital interpretation out of that old, old Story of the Cross.

At this let none be startled. Jesus of Nazareth was his living ideal. He sought to fashion his life after the Perfect Model. It would be strange if there were no suggestive conformity. But my thought goes back of any positive purpose of imitation. He may have taken Christ for his model in the Divine Type, which he was able to work out through some design. For so it seem is. The true in him at once Shekinah and Commentary; and the Augustest Verities take form and find expression not less in what he is than in what he does. Never as well as what is seen—the Prophet as well as the prophesy—the Messenger as well as the message—the Apostle as well as the epistle, are freighted with revelations of God. And in watching the workings of the soul in all its deepest souls, there comes in upon me a bitter sense of the rythem and meaning of the pulsebeatings of the Great Divine Heart. By every truth of a life which has been cast in the mould of the Spirit, there are revelations of the mercy that leaped from the lips in answer to the brooding and movings of the Holy Goat upon a responsive nature, the everlasting gates are being lifted up, and we have a nearer and clearer view of the King of Glory, who waits for the faith and love of the soul to enter and for the clean hand which shall some day usher him in.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

As to the mere materials of Robertson's story, it is soon told. Four outward facts and incidents, such as often lend chiefest interest to a life, there are, in this instance, not many to record.

Born in London, the eldest of seven children in 1816; the first five years of his childhood passed at Holt Fort, where his father was stationed; five years at Chichester, under the same officer; and then he had retired on half pay that he might give his whole attention to the instruction of his boy; four years more at Winchester Grammar School of the same town; a residence of a year or so at Oxford, studying the Classics and English Literature and the French, with excellent results, in the French Academy; a couple of years at Edinburgh—a part of which time was spent in Germany, and where, without the advantage of previous training in the lower forms, he bore off, at the end of the session, the first prize for the German Essay; a year's French language and French composition, and only just made home from the Continent, the boast that the scholar—a part of which was devoted to lectures and examinations in the Universities, where a vast amount of critical and philosophical research and lore was accumulated; a year of articled bondage in a law office, pursuing studies avowedly distasteful to him, and resisting with all his might the call to, and finally ordained himself so closely that his health broke under the strain; an appointment and a commission in the cavalry service, with the hope, fondly cherished, of speedy assignment to duty in India; during the perplexity of which two or three years ran on, in waiting on ret tage, and in had'g sent to Hythorne for temporary rest and recuperation, the whole to end like a dream, in bitter disappointment. A reconsideration at this crisis of his life-plans, and a thorough change in the arrival of his long-desired military appointment, only two weeks after the resignation had been sent in, would change to be a minister of the Gospel, in virtue of which there followed a course of something like three years at Oxford, and then the work of preparation for its sacred trusts; ordination, settlement, and a career of preaching the like of which for intensity of thought, and fervor of spirit, and brilliancy of style, and in its influence, would recall one

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 29, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

ABOUT SOME "STUPID" PEOPLE.

In the *Golden Age* of the 22d of April a short notice of the published addresses of KESHAB CHUNDER SEN, the famous Hindoo religious reformer, contains the following remarks:

> "The appearance of such an *original*, devout and gifted man, coming from a country that had been cursed with centuries of British cruelty, and covered with stupid missionaries of all sects, was an event of more than ordinary significance, and one of the surprises of our time."

The candor, fairness, knowledge and nice discrimination displayed in this passage are certainly rather remarkable; in view of the reputation and pretensions of the editor of the paper, they are surprising. Who can help admiring the insight into the just relations and sequences of things which the passage discloses? If such a man as CHUNDER SEN had appeared in China, where British cruelty and missionary stupidity are pretty much confined to the coast, there would, it seems, have been nothing wonderful in the phenomenon. But among the Hindoos, whom well educated English gentlemen compel to respect each other's lives and property, the advent of "such an original, devout and gifted man" was truly significant. Seriously, it is rather pitiable that a public instructor of extensive fame is content to write nonsensically for the sake of writing pungently. It is, however, more charitable to refer the absurdity and injustice of the "gifted" editor's language to the deficiency of his knowledge rather than to any more discreditable source. Considering the vast range of various topics, many of them abstruse and difficult, upon which the editor of the *Golden Age*, from week to week sheds novel if not brilliant light, it is surely not strange that he is sometimes compelled to reason in ignorance of necessary facts, or to dogmatize from "the depths of his moral consciousness." Still, when taking one of these unavoidable and perhaps pleasant excursions into unknown regions, the journalist ought certainly never to forget the obligations of justice. Better appear ignorant than be unjust. As the *Golden Age* is, we believe, a good deal read in this part of the country, and as no slight interest is here taken in "the stupid" Indian "missionaries" and their field of labor, we are tempted to dwell for a little on each of the topics so contemptuously treated in the extract quoted above. The effect of our remarks may be to illustrate somewhat the appearance in our time of CHUNDER SEN, who is really a very interesting character.

Respecting alleged British cruelty in India not much needs be said, as we have no call to praise or defend British East Indian rule as a whole. It is, however, true that any government systematically, consistently and regularly administered in the English method, will necessarily seem to Southern Asiatics more or less oppressive, if not positively cruel. Their feeble, volatile, unprincipled natures shrink from, are almost terrified at, the stern, relentless movement of an authority whose operation proceeds unaffected by individuals will, and with somewhat of the inflexible, inexorable character of natural law. Existing complaints concerning the disregard or abolition of certain ancient customs, nearly all complaints brought by natives against their English rulers in modern times may, we believe, be traced to the feeling just described. In fact, the average Hindoo prefers a paternal or despotic ruler, to whose passions or capricious judgment he may appeal for advantage over an enemy or antagonist, or for relief from the consequences of his own violence or improvidence. The life of uncertainty he thus leads, the vicissitudes of what he calls fate, to which he is thus exposed, have greater attractions for him than the most admirable legal system administered with rigorous justice. The English economy, with its general rules, uniformity of process and equalization of duties and burdens is unintelligible and terrible to him until time and education have taught him to appreciate its superiority. As Western knowledge and true civilization advance among the Hindoos, their views and feelings on the subject undergo a change. Enlightened natives learn to regard their foreign government as a powerful and beneficent machinery for popular education as well as for the protection of life and property. New ideas of veracity, personal integrity and the sacredness of human life, are diffused among the people, and the foundation is prepared for civilization of a higher order than any ever hitherto known in the country. Schools organized in all the provinces and colleges established in the large central cities, superintended by Government officials, co-operate in the revolution. Very many of the men whose duty it is to carry out this system are deeply interested in popular improvement, and devote much extra work, and give freely of their means, for its promotion. Even those of them who may profess no such personal sympathy in the object are yet amenable to a code of official morals, the reasonably strict enforcement of which at the present day renders their lives, in spite of all drawbacks, ordinarily a useful example to Asiatics.

It is important to remember another feature of British rule in India, the entire freedom of thought and speech which it has introduced and established throughout the country. Still another fact is worthy of mention, which is the liberal patronage extended by the English to the cultivation of native literature, to the formation of libraries, and to the revision and publication of manuscripts in Sanscrit, the ancient sacred language of the country, a language characterized by Sir WILLIAM JONES as "more accurate than Latin, more copious than Greek and more exquisitely refined than either." The Asiatic society of Bengal was founded at Calcutta in 1784, and the Royal Asiatic society was established in 1823, with branches in the great Indian cities, and with its oriental Translation Fund, which has already published a hundred or more volumes of Eastern literature. A greater or less number of government officials have always been diligent students of Sanscrit, making laborious investigations concerning the ancient religious doctrines and customs of the people. Thus English example, as well as English patronage, has acted as a stimulus and encouragement to the natives of wealth and leisure, especially in some of the great cities. Already familiar with the English language and literature, and associated with Englishmen in societies devoted to learned research, they have applied the scientific methods and acquisitions of the West to the exploration of their own religion and antiquities.

But one of the most conspicuous and potent causes of this intellectual and religious revival in India, still remains to be mentioned, namely, the activity of those "stupid missionaries of all sects," with whom, according to the "gifted" journalist, the land is covered. Preaching in the market places everywhere, and with their schools and colleges rivaling those of the government, they have at length, aided by events, succeeded in forcing the government to recognize the religious necessities of the people. Through the labor of these "stupid" men, several languages, each spoken by decades of millions, which thirty years ago had no books, except a few obscene story books, are now furnished with good translations of some of the most entertaining and instructive English and German popular works. The same "stupid" missionaries were the first to point out the inconsistency between the doctrines of the most ancient Sanscrit writings and the doctrines of modern Hindooism, and thus produce a religious ferment which has had valuable results. In few words, it was chiefly the books and discourses of the missionaries making their incessant appeals to the people, which prompted those recent religious movements in the direction of counteraction and reform, of which all have heard. With some of the stupid missionaries assailing the popular idolatry from the ancient sacred books with a knowledge of the subject superior to their own; with others, as the old SWITZER J. F. LACROIX, discoursing in Bengalee with an eloquence which drew away their hearers from the Pundits, educated Hindoos could not treat Christianity with mere contempt, or disdain its advocates as unworthy of attention. Nor do they so regard them. Even the narrow exclusiveness and one-sidedness of many of the preachers enlist their sympathy as appropriate to the apostles of a faith claiming to be the only true one.

CHUNDER SEN, viewed as a learned and religious man, is the proper outcome or product of the various influences which have been mentioned. His natural character is of a type which has been common in every [illegible] of the Hindoo people; but he has become what he is simply in virtue of the foreign agencies around him. Before the mental and spiritual agitation produced by the presence of Christians in India, such a man would have spent his days in the meditation of his sacred books and in acts of superstitious asceticism; or he might have become a *Jogi*, living in the jungle, or going about smeared with cow-dung and marked with lines of holy paint, the red and yellow streaks of sect. Educated in English as well as Sanscrit literature, and familiar with foreign religions and their history, he speculates and constructs a system of worship for himself. In many respects, CHUNDER SEN is the exact counterpart of his compatriot, RAJAH RAMSOHUN ROY, who died in England in 1833. With their Hindoo habits of thought and Hindoo prepossessions regarding the essential character of practical and contemplative religion, it was perhaps impossible that either of them should accept the *mysteries* of Christianity, though each of them profoundly impressed with the divine excellence of CHRIST and his teaching. The only sect in England with whom RAMMOHUN ROY could partly sympathize, was the Unitarian, even as the theology of the same denomination best accords with the theology of CHUNDER SEN.

But supposing him or any other highly educated Hindoo to have adopted orthodox Christian theology in his own land, a fact no longer uncommon, a visit to Europe subjects his faith to a fearful trial. Among the missionaries and other earnest representatives of Christianity in India, he may discover nothing incompatible with his high conception of the proper practical outgrowth of the system; he may be overwhelmed with difficulties and consequent doubts on arriving in a Christian land. In the "preface" to his "Chips from a German Workshop," Professor MAX MULLER mentions an instance of this kind:

> "Never," he says, "shall I forget the deep despondency of a Hindoo convert, a real martyr to his faith, who had pictured to himself from the pages of the New Testament what a Christian country must be, and who, when he came to Europe, found everything so different from what he had imagined in his lonely and contemplative Benares."

It is well known that the person thus referred to was NILKANTH, who received the name of NEHEMIAH at his baptism, and who visited England in the suite of the Maharajah, DHULEEP SINGH. NILKANTH was a pandit of BENARES, one of the most learned and brilliant young Hindoos of high caste. He was led to renounce the creed of his fathers by reading a life of CHRIST written in Sanscrit by a "stupid" lay missionary. He is not only a scholar of eminence, but intellectually gifted in a high degree, and besides, morally sincere, candid and devout. He fully expected to see in England, so long a Christian country, an earthly paradise, a land of religious harmony, a people united in the bonds of peace, charity and beneficence. Striking was the contrast. Dissenting sects everywhere, and even his beloved Church of England divided into hostile factions. Placed with Dr. PUSEY for aid in resolving his doubts, he found himself referred to notions of ceremonial cleansing, the rejection of which as invalid, had been one of the first steps towards his conversion to Christianity. Transferred to the arch-episcopal palace at Dublin that he might receive illumination from the mind of Dr. WHATELEY, he found himself conducted into regions of semi-rationalistic speculation offensive to his religious sense, while his Eastern notions of dignity and the sensitive tenderness of his nature, were equally wounded by the Doctor's light and airy ways, and by the ridicule with which the Doctor spoke of many of his friends of a different theological school. The Christian Pundit's despondency grew ever deeper and his doubts more distressing. "It was," as MAX MULLER says, "the Bible only that saved him from returning to his old religion, and helped him to discern beneath theological futilities, accumulated during nearly two thousand years, beneath Pharisaical hypocricy, infidelity, and want of charity, the buried but still living seed committed to the earth by CHRIST and his apostles." We may add that he returned to India, where among earnest, intelligent, patiently toiling missionaries, who receive little and do much, the Pundit sees practical Christianity constantly exemplified, and where he hears its earnest advocates disparaged or reviled only by the manifestly ignorant, or the openly vicious.

Before dropping the subjects started by the *Golden Age*, we must say a few words in behalf of those "stupid missionaries." It is surprising to see so "gifted" a gentleman as the editor, who is besides a philosopher of liberal views, treating the propagandists of the Christian faith with such unmitigated contempt, and when one remembers that he is also a Christian, the fact is quite shocking. Able men of secular pursuits brought into contact with the Indian missionaries, have not been wont to characterize them as stupid, of whatever other uncomplimentary adjectives they may have been thought worthy. In reference to one of them the testimony of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH was: "He is a man of acuteness and learning." Concerning another Sir JOHN MALCOLM said: "He is altogether a very cheerful and learned man, the best Arabic scholar of all the English in India." Concerning others we could cite various testimony that they preach in the most difficult of the Indian languages with a correctness and force which command the admiration of native audiences. As Chinese scholars no men are held in more esteem by the Sinologues of Paris than some of the missionaries in China. Personal acquaintance with a dozen or two of the Indian missionaries would, we fancy, go far to remove the unfavorable impression of the editor of the *Golden Age*. In fact, the earnest preacher who goes to India as a missionary, is subjected to a discipline well adapted to brighten his intellectual faculties. When he has achieved the work of mastering an Eastern language and the necessary circle of preliminary knowledge, his whole life becomes a long disputation. The literary part of his work seems equally suited to keep his mental powers in active exercise. Indeed, impartial persons familiar with the subject long ago remarked how common it is for men, looked upon as rather weak or dull in the college and seminary, to attain in missionary work to an intellectual stature which they were never expected to reach. Independently of their Christian labors, the contributions made to philology and to the natural sciences by the foreign missionaries during the last fifty years, form by themselves a sufficient refutation of the sneer of the *Golden Age*. Perhaps we ought to apologize to our readers for having said so much on the subject.

The prolonged strike of the miners in the anthracite coal regions of this State, with the embittered antagonisms and wide-spreading evils which have grown out of it, show that the present relations between capital and labor are altogether unsatisfactory, and that the whole subject calls for the most thoughtful attention alike of those who investigate principles and those who administer affairs. The *Atlantic Monthly*, for May, has an article on the aggressive phases of Labor, which—written by a thorough sympathizer with the objects of Trades' Unions—should yet sound a note of warning to all, whether employers or employed. Stripped of its euphemisms and divested of its sociological terminology, one sees that its "cosmical aspect," which according to the writer constitutes the reason of its existence and the proof of its justice, the movement means an organized effort on the part of uneducated bone and muscle to obtain control over invested capital, and that its idea of self-protection is a convertible term for class ascendancy. We do not mean to imply that the laborer has no wrongs of which to complain, nor that employers are always honorable and just. There is doubtless far too much greed, and meanness, and selfishness among them. But there is no more than exists among operatives and workingmen; while, as the results of the Scranton strike have fully demonstrated, their own action has not only inured injuriously to themselves, but has practically impeded the progress and advancement of labor throughout the country.

The *Atlantic* writer declares it to be impossible for so great a number of men to combine without having some just reasons for their action. We do not say that no such reasons exist, but we do say that the argument of the writer, if it proves anything, proves too much; and equally shows that there was "generous and genuine truth" in the rebellious slave "federation" presided over by JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The conditions which explain the existence of this jealous attitude of labor toward capital in Europe do not exist in the United States. There, the lines of demarcation between employers and employees are so sharply drawn, and the improbabilities that the operative will ever become the operator are so great, that it is comparatively natural that community of interest should bind them together for mutual assistance and support. But in this country the workman of to-day may become the employer of to-morrow. Nearly every great capitalist in the United States has worked his way up through toil from poverty to affluence and power; and we have no hesitancy in declaring our opinion that if the President of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were himself capitalist instead of operative, he would be found upon the side of those whom he now so bitterly decries. The movement has its roots solely in class selfishness, and whenever the class bond ceases to exist the cohesion which gives it vitality will cease to exist also.

There is a great deal of cant abroad with respect to what is termed monopoly. The ostensible ground of the labor movement is resistance to monopoly; and yet the late developments at Scranton exhibit a worse spirit of despotism on the part of its leaders than can anywhere be found in the very hardest exactions of capital. Themselves clamoring for liberty, the miners have exhibited traits of the grossest tyranny. Rebelling against what they term the coercion of the operators, they did not scruple to threaten such of their own order as proposed to withdraw from the organization and resume work. Champions of industry, they have helped to derange and prostrate it. Advocates of the rights of the people, they imposed upon the State Government the necessity of sending troops among them to protect the people in the peaceful exercise and enjoyment of their rights. Complaining of their own wrongs, they inflict brutalities upon others. Themselves, or a majority of them, unborn to the freedom of our shores, they bitterly denounce the immigration of Mongolians who desire to follow their example in coming hither. The movement in this country has a false basis, and is alike disastrous to politics, to society, and to its disciples.

So many arguments have already been adduced to prove that the financial welfare of the country no longer requires the retention of the income tax, that it seems superfluous to revert to the subject. If any further proof were needed, however, it is to be found in the fact that the tax collections for the last nine months of the current fiscal year *are in excess of the estimated expenditures for the entire year*. In his last report to Congress the Secretary of the Treasury made the following estimates of receipts:

From Customs	$185,729,473 87
From Internal Revenue	147,147,137 02
From sales of public lands and miscellaneous sources	26,000,000 00
Total	$358,876,610 89

The expenditures of the Government for the same period he placed at $290,000,000, which would leave him $69,000,000 surplus, to be devoted to the reduction of the national debt. The total receipts for the expired portion of the current fiscal year, up to last Saturday, were:

From customs	$166,505,294
From internal revenue	118,182,004
Total	$284,987,298

To this sum must be added the amounts derived from miscellaneous sources, including the sale of public lands. These amounts are estimated at about $21,000,000, forming an aggregate of some $301,000,000 already received, with seventy days of the fiscal year yet unexpired. It has already been ascertained that the original estimate of $290,000,000 will cover all the national expenditures during the year, so that the receipts up to last Saturday *have exceeded by eleven millions the estimated expenditures of the whole year, with seventy days collections, at the rate of a million of dollars per day, to add to the surplus*. Undoubtedly this is a most satisfactory exhibit, and furnishes a sufficient answer to the gloomy prophecies of impending ruin made by our political JEREMIADS. But it does more than this: it demonstrates the fact that the retention of the vexatious and inquisitorial income tax is no more a necessity to the financial soundness of the country than is a fifth wheel to a wagon. The tax has been continued from year to year under the plea that the country could not get along without it. Well, here is proof that the reason is no longer valid. Those who have hitherto honestly favored its retention have no longer the slightest ground for persistence in the same course, for the figures we have given show that the surplus is so largely in excess of the entire revenues derived from that source as still to leave a considerable margin for the reduction of other imposts after the income tax shall have been altogether abolished—which it is the imperative duty of Congress, at the beginning of its next session, to do, and for failure to do which the country will hold it to a most rigid accountability.

"PEACE hath her victories, not less renowned than war." The all-absorbing Franco-Prussian quarrel, and the subsequent frantic madness of the Paris mob, have diverted attention from a conquest of immeasurably greater magnitude than the victory of Germany over France. While Europe rocked under the tremendous struggle of these two great nations, a victory was being quietly won which will continue to bear fruit long after WILLIAM and NAPOLEON shall have been forgotten. The war has to some extent changed the history of Europe, but the peaceful triumph of the engineers and workmen, achieved in the heart of the Alps, will leave its impress upon the whole future of its people. The completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, opening direct railway communication between France and Italy, is of greater importance than the capitulation of Paris or the dismemberment of the Empire. The sounds of the pick and hammer which pierced the mountain barrier that had stood for centuries, will have wider echoes than all the thunder of the guns. The Mont Cenis tunnel is second only in importance to the Suez Canal. By its completion old circuitous lines of travel will be avoided, new commercial centers will be developed, the stagnation of ancient customs will be stirred by the breath of enterprise, it will create an hundred new industries, and produce results which will grow and deepen to meet the growing wants of a world which, whether WILLIAM dies Emperor of Germany, or NAPOLEON goes to his grave a private gentleman, will grow greater and mightier as the ages move on. The time is coming when the triumphs of LESSEPS will be estimated far above the conquests of VON MOLTKE, and in that day the narrow path which science has cut for commerce and enterprise will be ranked far beyond the subtlest strategy of BISMARCK.

INFORMATION has been received at Washington that the terms of settlement of the questions thus far agreed upon by the High Joint Commission have met with unanimous approval by the British Cabinet. It is expected that the few remaining questions will be determined this week. The protocols which have thus far been approved are five in number, relating respectively to the Alabama claims, the fishery question, the boundary of San Juan, navigation of the St. Lawrence river, and the British cotton claims growing out of the war. These questions involved nearly all the important differences between the two countries, each having presented a number of perplexing phases and enlisted a good deal of national feeling on both sides. As suggested some time ago, the work of the present commission will probably relate only to the establishment of certain definite principles of international law, to govern a subsequent tribunal in settling the details of the questions which have been in dispute. But it is satisfactory to know that the differences which for so long a period have acted as an irritant between the two nations are in a fair way of speedy and amicable adjustment.

THE New York *Post* in the most earnest manner takes ground against the Constitutionality as well as the policy of the Ku-Klux law, and grieves that it should have been enacted by a Republican Congress. It expresses the opinion, also, that public sentiment will make the President cautious in using the extraordinary power confided to him, and force the law from the statute book. Now it is a well-known fact that in this general view the *Post* is supported by many of the most prominent, able and trusted Republicans in the land. It is a real difference of opinion, and must be tolerated. In fact, no one thinks of any other course, except the narrow-minded organ-grinder, who only wants to know what his leader thinks, and who stands ready to brand as a traitor whoever thinks differently. The race, however, is very small and continually growing less; and like half-starved dogs which prowl through alleys for garbage, are never liable to be confounded with other beings.

THE Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in Harrisburg May 24—one week after the Republican Convention. The "call" intimates that among other things it will be the duty of the Convention to frame a platform for the party. That will be useless labor. The party already has a platform—the one it made for itself while assisting the rebellion, and on which it still stands disputing the verdict of the war. Some there may be who would be glad to get off, but the crack of the Southern whip frightens them back again. The only honest course for the Democracy when they meet in Harrisburg (a bad place, they say, for honest men,) will be to repudiate the bonds which bind them—take a "new departure" in earnest, in opposition to influences and purposes which so long as they prevail can entail nothing but defeat. Though it is for our interest as Republicans that they should keep straight on the suicidal track, yet this observation is the only one which the facts will admit, as a great many sensible Democrats must be convinced.

THE Lecomte Board, during the past three days, have been proceeding regularly with the business of hear ng applications for license. Every case is carefully inquired into, and the attorneys for the citizens are given full opportunity for the examination of witnesses. One hundred and seventy applications had been heard on the second and third lists, up till adjournment last evening, of which number thirty-seven have been refused and twenty-five granted, leaving one hundred and eight of those heard yet to be passed upon. If the citizens succeed as well on the other lists as they have on those already heard, there will be a marked and gratifying diminution in the number of tippling houses in the county.

THE volunteer Cabinet-makers will not be quiet, and insist on putting Mr. BOUTWELL out, notwithstanding the denial of the President. These two high officials are supposed to be in Indiana together just now, mingling with the people and enjoying the solid fare, and no doubt profiting by the honest counsels of the people of that patriotic State. If there is to be a new Cabinet deal it is not to be doubted that something might be learned from almost any ten men of average intelligence to assist the President in making his selections. If changes are to take place, Mr. FISH and Mr. AKERMAN are the two most likely to leave—the former because he wants to, the latter because he should.

JUSTICE DAVIS is said to have impaired his chances as a compromise Presidential candidate by his course in the Legal Tender question, his vote in favor of the constitutionality of the law having, it is said, caused a number of those Democrats who had engaged to work up his case to abandon him. If that is the case, then others may be drawn towards him, and if he had any prospects before he may not have less now. It is asserted that the combination to bring him out was, if it is not now, really formidable.

THE report that Minister CURTIN had tendered his resignation as Minister at St. Petersburg was current in Washington last week, but could be traced to no authentic source: in fact, nothing was known of it in official circles. It is known that Gov. CURTIN would be glad to return home, but his personal friends do not believe that his resignation need be expected for some time yet.

THE former decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Legal Tender act has been reversed, and the constitutionality of the law affirmed by that tribunal. This, it is presumed, will stand as final. Those who under the former decision paid under stipulations will have the benefit thereof.

IT will be remembered that when the cession of Alsace to Germany was first bruited, the citizens of that province abandoned themselves to the most vehement demonstrations of grief, indignation, horror, and protestations of eternal fidelity of sentiment to France. But it appears that the savage excesses of the Paris Commune have wrought a complete revolution in their views, French patriotism having been displaced by genuine human liability, and they are no longer connected with a country which gives birth to such monstrous butchers as the Paris reds. An Alsatian gentleman of French origin has lately written a letter to the London *Times*, in which he describes how recent events has turned the mourning of those provinces into joy; adding that "Paris has done as much to make us all cleave to our new allegiance as even the ambitious designs of Almighty God. But much and every tavern in the county was necessary. Was this all the members of the Board required to satisfy their consciences? Was their judgment based upon the oaths of these parties? If this was to be their only guide, the Board would be forced to agree with such houses. There was not a man in the city with respectability enough to obtain possession of a house, who could not get two or three persons willing to swear that a tavern was necessary, the applicant wanted to open it. Now, the Board is required by law to exercise judgment as well as conscience in passing upon the necessity of a tavern. How can the Board judge of the necessity of rooms and beds for the accommodation of the public unless there is evidence that these rooms and beds are occupied? If the true facts were known in regard to the occupancy of many of those rooms and beds, especially those beds crowded into the garrets over second and third stories—there would be fewer licenses granted. The witnesses swear that beds are provided not to accommodate the public, but to give the License Board the technical right to say to the applicants, "go down to your bar-room and sell rot-gut whisky." If specific facts were proved—if these witnesses would swear that ten, twenty or fifty persons were accommodated in these rooms every day, week or month—then the Board would have some tangible basis upon which to base a judgment.

The mere statement of a witness that a tavern was necessary, was not sufficient, and he asked the Board to refuse the license in this case, because the facts necessary to establish its necessity had not been proved.

Wm. Rearick, Esq., counsel for the applicant, acknowledged the justness of the remarks, but as a lecture of the gentleman; but he claimed that the petition itself proved the necessity of the house. The facts set forth in the petition were corroborated by the oaths of respectable witnesses, and he defied the counsel on the other side to produce either against the character of the applicant or the integrity of his witnesses.

Mr. Bruce replied that the petition only made out a *prima facia* case, to give the party a standing in court. That was all. Some other proof was more required by the law. It was the duty of the applicant to satisfy the conscience of the Court as to the necessity of the house, and that necessity could only be inferred from specific facts proved.

POINTS SUBMITTED.

Mr. Bruce, for remonstrants, and Mr. Moore, for applicants, subsequently presented to the Court in the point which they submitted to the Court: In the matter of the application of Jacob Ploquet for a tavern license.

And now, April 26, 1871, the counsel for the remonstrants move the Board of Licensers to refuse all applications where the party applying fails to prove the necessity of the house as a tavern, by showing the extent of the use of the same by the public, and the approximate number of strangers and travelers entertained at such therein, and that the Board dismiss the above case because the applicant offered no proof on said facts, but rested on his petition.

The counsel for applicants for license ask the Board to refuse the order prayed, because the petition sets forth, under oath of petitioners, as in every case, as a fact, the necessity of the house for the public accommodation, and it is the province of a cross-examination to ascertain the grounds of that judgment—or of the remonstrants, by adverse testimony, to assail it—the papers making out a *prima facia* case.

Mr. Cohen submitted the following:

And now, to-wit, April 25, 1871: It is ordered that all legal points presented by counsel at the hearing of applications, which introduce extended arguments, shall be heard and argued *de bene*.

The Board took no action on either of the propositions.

CASES HEARD, BUT NOT DECIDED.

J. H. Anderson, Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh—Cair Hotel.
John Zinger, West Pittsburgh—Remonstrance filed.
Mary Ulrich, Third Ward, Pittsburgh.
George Fice, First Ward, Pittsburgh—Remonstrance filed.
Ann O'Neill, West Pittsburgh.
Albert Knorr, First ward, Pittsburgh.
R. Bishmann, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Michael Gruber, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Wetmier, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Burke, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
John Apple, West Pittsburgh.
Joseph F. Nimick, West Pittsburgh.
Richard Mannel, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
J. Kreutzer, Baldwin township.
Theress Paschell, Fifth ward, Allegheny.
Christ. Konig, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
James Bryan, Stowe township.
Jos. Cheverton, Ninth ward, Allegheny.
Justus A. Richter, Tenth ward, Allegheny.
Adam Bash, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Shafer, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Bella Henle, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. J. Richards, East Birmingham.
Lorenzo Lucter, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Peter Seeger, McKeesport.
Wm. Keck, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Ernest Reichenbach, McKeesport.
Michael Kautz, Eighth ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Rummel, Third ward, Allegheny.
Joseph Bauer, Eighth ward Allegheny.
John Ostermaier, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Nicholas Adrain, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Chas. Bilhartz, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Lang & Schmidt, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Lindenfelter, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

OTHER CASES HEARD.

Conrad Schleinbach, Third ward, Allegheny, applied for an eating house license, having had a tavern license during the past year. He testified that he had four rooms. Mr. Negley submitted to the Board whether the applicant was a man of sufficient character—a man who had violated the law for a whole year by keeping a tavern in four rooms, and who now applied for an eating house license merely because he knew he could not deceive the Board a second time.

Michael Kautz, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, refused to answer Mr. Negley whether he had ever sold liquor on Sunday, to minors, or gamblers. He replied by saying "it was none of his business."

Peter Costlow, of the Seventeenth ward, had a partial hearing, when the question was raised that he had not moved in until the 25th of March. The further hearing was postponed until this week, when witnesses will be examined on behalf of the remonstrants.

APPLICATIONS PEREMPTORILY REFUSED.

Ross Robitzer, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; defective petition.

John Mitchell, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; petition set forth no beds.

James Quinn, First ward, Pittsburgh; petition signed by J. C. Buffum, resident of Seventeenth ward.

Thomas Bailey, Second ward, Pittsburgh; not enough beds.

R Remark, Second ward, Pittsburgh; petition defective.

John Duffy, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; not enough beds.

Richard Deitrich, East Birmingham, kept casks of liquor in his bar-room.

Michael Lippert, Ormsby.

Adam Glasser, Fourth ward, Allegheny.

D. F. Fox, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.

Joseph Harting, St. Clair borough.

Robert Whitlock, Ninth ward, Allegheny.

Peter Seegar, McKeesport.

Caspar Bolinger, Third ward, Pittsburgh.

Jacob Aickele, Birmingham.

Henry Lutzy, Third ward, Allegheny.

Patrick Donnelly, Ormsby: petition signed by Joseph McCoy, a resident of St. Clair borough, but constable in the city.

C. Sunstein & Co., Temperanceville.

SUMMARY.

The number of cases heard yesterday, was 58; heard on Monday, 62—total, 120. This leaves 24 cases on the second list yet to be heard. Of the whole number heard, 19 have been refused peremptorily. None have been granted.

THE ORDER FOR TO-DAY.

The second list will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning, and completed at as early an hour as possible, after which the third list will be called.

The License Board resumed its session Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, in the room of the Quarter Sessions.

The first business in order was to announce the decisions in such cases as had been finally passed upon by the Board. The Clerk was ordered to make the proper indorsements in the following cases:

GRANTED.

John Cane, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Frank Bopp, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Fuchs, Seventeenth ward, eating house.
Jerry Martz, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Christ. Freylich, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
John Rosenburger, Sixth ward, Allegheny.
Wm. Brennan, Third ward, Allegheny.
B. Gailsalth, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
A. Monaghan, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
Marcus McLaughlin, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Brown, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Vanmeter, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Owen Corcoran, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. N. Anderson, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
Henry Shafer, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Reinhardt Hohman, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Ann O'Neill, West Pittsburgh.
Joseph F. Nimick, West Pittsburgh, other goods.
John Zinger, West Pittsburgh.
Mary Ingert, East Birmingham.
Albert Knoer, First ward, Pittsburgh.
Mary Ulrich, Third ward, Pittsburgh.
John Gruber, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
Jacob Koenig, Baldwin township.
Charles Miller, Shaler township.

REFUSED.

Henry Alles, Fourteenth ward, other goods.
Joseph E. Berringer, Fifteenth ward.
George Fice, First ward, Pittsburgh.
James Bryan, Stowe township.
John Curley, Ormsby borough.
Wm. Mary Gollighy, Ormsby borough.
Pauline Hofecker, South Pittsburgh.
John Nusser, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Matthias Nusser, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Thos. Linderfelter, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.
Murphy & Hubbard, Sharpsburg.
Conrad Schleibacch, Third ward, Allegheny.
Mrs. T. Pacchtel, Fifth ward, Allegheny.

The Board then resumed the hearing of the remaining cases on the second list, and heard the following:

Michael Shoepene, Indiana township.
Daniel Sweeney, Seventeenth ward.
John K. Hollinger, Fourth ward, Allegheny.
Chas. Zoeller, St. Clair borough.
Joseph Frederick, Sharpsburg.

There are still some twelve or fifteen cases on this list undisposed of, the parties not answering.

THIRD LIST.

The Board then took up the third list of applicants, and passed upon the following:

Conrad Roderus, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Negley stated that the petition was defective in not setting forth that the rooms and beds were occupied by the public accommodation.

Mr. Montooth held that it was not essential to set forth in the petition the facts which the witnesses made out under oath. The witnesses swear that the rooms were exclusively for the public, and that was enough.

Mr. Moore stated that a large number of applications had been refused on defective petitions, and as the question was now before the Board as to whether the petition should set forth formally the number of rooms and beds, &c., he asked the Board not to regard these alleged defective applications, but to suspend action until the point should be decided.

The Board stated that they had no objection to pursue this course hereafter, and would hold all such petitions over.

Christ. Akerman, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Mr. Negley stated that he was willing to be qualified that the house was not necessary.

John Meyer, Seventeenth ward.
H. A. Lafuig, Sixteenth ward.
Michael Berger, Twentieth ward.
Mr. Negley asked this applicant whether he had not been driven away from home, within the past few months. Berger answered that he had been away for about a month. When asked where he had been Berger answered "in the workhouse."

John Fraunholtz, Sixteenth ward.
Gottlieb Rose, Fifteenth ward.
Mary Waidler, Fifteenth ward.
Albert Hillman, Fourteenth ward. This case was objected to by Mr. Negley, as the applicant admitted that his bar-room took up the first floor, that his family occupied the second floor, so that strangers and travelers had to go to the cellar for their grub and to the garret for their lodging.

Ann Sullivan, Twelfth ward—remonstrance filed.
Joseph McElhaney, Fourteenth ward. Mr. Dilworth testified that one of the signers to the petition, John P. Bowers, resided in the Twenty-second ward. Refused.

Mary Evart, First ward, Pittsburgh,—To sell with other goods.

E. J. Unger, Union Depot Hotel, Ninth ward.—No objection made to the application.

Henry Alt Webber, Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Maria Richards, Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Edward Davis, Fourteenth Ward.
Peter Kattenbein, Eleventh ward, eating house.
Michael Mahar, Twelfth Ward.
Ernest Emil Bohmann, Twelfth Ward.
R. Baggarty, Twelfth Ward.
John Thiessen, Twelfth Ward—Admitted on cross-examination that he had refused citizens permission to enter his house for the purpose of inspecting it.

Daniel Dugan, Twelfth ward.
Theodore Wunsch, Eleventh ward.
Peter Kattenbein, Eleventh ward.
Louis Roll, eating house, Eleventh ward. Remonstrance filed.
Phil. Schanzenbach, eating house, Eleventh ward.
Henry Snellbach, Eleventh ward. Remonstrance filed.
P. H. McClafferty, Tenth ward.
John Miller, Tenth ward.
David O'Connor, Tenth ward.
John McCarthy, Seventeenth ward.
Patrick Murphy, Tenth ward—Applicant admitted that he had no hired help, no wife and no family. Mr. Negley raised the point that the applicant, in order to get house room enough for strangers and travelers, left no room for anybody else—not even a cook. How was a man able to run a tavern under such circumstances?

Abe Rhodes, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.
Patrick Campbell, 3d Battalion (Light Guards), Major Morris; Friend Rifles, Captain Rainbow, and Gear Dragoons, Captain Hancock.

III. The 1st Brigade, 18th Division Brigadier-General T. A. Rowley will consist of the following named organizations: Hampton's Battery, Jefferson Cavalry, 1st and 2d companies Washington Infantry, Free Rangers, Baldwin Infantry, Avery Guards, Duquesne City Guards, 3d and 24th companies Irish Infantry, J. N. O'Neil Zouaves, Dayton Bines, Sheridan Rifles, Mahoning Sharp-Shooters and Armstrong Guards. Any of the above organizations not yet armed and equipped, will make requisition at once (through their brigade commander) to their head-quarters; and any not provided with uniforms, will take immediate measures toward procuring the same. The Brigade commander will at once form the various organizations into Provisional Battalions and report the same to these headquarters.

IV. The following named organizations will constitute the second Brigade, 18th Division, viz: Fourteenth Regiment, First Battalion, Third Battalion, Friend Rifles, Allegheny Greys, Walton Blues, Lawrence Bines, Geary Dragoons, and Knap's Battery.

The officers of the Second Brigade entitled to vote are hereby ordered to assemble at Division Headquarters, on Wednesday, May 3d, at four o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General to command the same.

BY ORDER

A. L. PEARSON,
Major General.

[Official.]
JNO. MCLANAHAN, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

THE OLD BAPTIST GRAVEYARD.

Outrageous Disposition of the Bones of the Dead.

Several days since we alluded to the fact that parties who were excavating cellars in the old Baptist burying ground, on Colwell-street, Seventh ward, had come upon human bones. Two years since, had come upon the bones of persons whose remains had not been properly disinterred when the graveyard was abandoned. It then suggested that the contractors for the excavations, instead of having the bones carted away, lay them aside, in order that the friends of those buried therein might have an opportunity to re-inter them. Common decency prompted us to make the suggestion, but we are called upon to record to-day, that not the slightest attention has been paid to our words. On the contrary the bones have been dug up and thrown about more carelessly than before, and children in the neighborhood have been found in possession of the same. Great indignation is manifested and considerable excitement prevails, and we would not be surprised if some of the contractors

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 29, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

Retrenchment in the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1871.

Protocols Forwarded to England by the High Commission Approved.

The British portion of the Joint High Commission to-day received intelligence from the English Government that the protocols or terms of settlement of the questions thus far agreed upon in the Commission, which were forwarded to London some time since, have met with unanimous approval. The Commission will now proceed to settle a few remaining questions of difference, which it is expected will be accomplished by the last of the month. The protocols which have thus far been approved are five in number, and relate to the Alabama claims, the fishery question, San Juan boundary, navigation of the St. Lawrence and British claims in the Southern States growing out of the war. As will be seen these involve about all the important differences submitted to arbitration.

Vote of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender act.

The Supreme Court Judges held a protracted session in the consultation room to-day, and finally, by a vote of five to four, sustained the constitutionality of the legal tender act. Those voting in the affirmative on this question were Justices Miller, Davis, Strong, Swayne and Bradley; negative, Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field. Judge Miller will announce the decision from the bench on Monday next, but as heretofore stated in these dispatches, written opinions will not be forthcoming until next December.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1871.

Seriously Ill.

Hon. James M. Mason, formerly United States Senator from Virginia, and more recently representative of the Confederate government at the Court of St. James, is lying at the point of death at his residence in the suburbs of Alexandria. His complaint is said to be internal nervous prostration. Mr. Mason's son, the Washington Peabody, whose magnificent donations have done much to build up and beautify the city, is also in a very critical condition, and his life being despaired of by his physicians. His latest act of munificence was to give the city all moneys accruing to him from the Government by reason of the occupation of his art building during the war, which amount to $120,000.

The Work of Retrenchment

At the Treasury Department will be advanced materially on Saturday by the discharge of one hundred and sixty employees in various branches of the Engraving and Printing Bureau.

The Southern Democracy and the Congressional Address.

The Charleston *News*, just arrived to-night, one of the worst free-eating organs in South Carolina, in commenting upon the address published elsewhere, concludes as follows: "It is our duty to obey the laws, to recognize the political privileges conferred upon the freedmen by the State and Federal Constitutions, and we will do give the devil his due." In declaration that Conservatism and Democracy are other words for riot and revolution. Governor Scott told the truth when he said Ku-Klux outrages only unite the radical party; the State address of the Democratic Congressmen points out the imperative necessity of refraining from playing into the hands of our adversaries. It must be followed in this direction, or we will be powerless to be instrumental in bringing about any good. Unless we act in this manner by appointing T. H. Hughes in place of Superintendent of the Military Academy in place of T. S. Fisher, the present incumbent, who is a native of Janesville, Wisconsin, was colonel of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry for gallant services in the late war, and is said to be the smartest disciplinarian in the army. Under his regime it is hoped that West Point will be brought up to the high standard which has heretofore been conceded to it.

One of Pomeroy's Land Grabs.

During the second session of the Forty-first Congress, Senator Pomeroy succeeded in passing through the Senate a bill authorizing the Central Branch of the Union Pacific to extend its line from a point in Kansas one hundred and fifty miles in a southerly and a hundred and fifty miles to a point of Junction with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, but after many attempts to pass the bill through the House, it was finally left on the Speaker's table. Pomeroy's effort had only succeeded after an attempt in the Fortieth Congress to secure the passage of a bill giving money subsidy in addition to lands, in quantity similar to the amount granted when the completed portions of the road. That bill failed in the House. The attorneys of the company then argued their case before the Interior Department, contending that under the law incorporating and making grants to the company, they were entitled to an additional thirty miles of land, and succeeded in allow them to make the desired connection, but Secretary Cox decided against them. Having failed to make any impression upon Congress, the determined land-grabbers have gone back to first principles, and have presented their case before Secretary Delano. It will be remembered that the road was originally built and altered through Pomeroy's efforts on behalf of his brother, who owned a large amount of stock, and who was a director, and the bill now before Congress is need any further exposition. The present feature of this case is that this road claims the right under existing laws to connect with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian, and to reach that point by any route which they may deem the most feasible. The present determination is to run this road through Nebraska so as to absorb the larger portion of the Republican valley lands, which are known to be the richest in the State. A fine argument in favor of railroad aid, and Mr. Evarts will submit his views to-morrow.

Nativity of Population.

A further table prepared at the Census Bureau shows the nativity of the population of the District of Columbia to be as follows: **Born** in the United States, 79,107; 72,107 white, 42,295 colored, 14 Indians; born in foreign countries, 15,254; total, 131,585.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1871.

WARM DISCUSSION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

It is said that during the conference of the Supreme Court Judges on the legal tender question the Chief Justice had a warm controversy with Justice Miller, which was participated in by the other Judges. Strong language was used, but finally

MR. GREELEY AND THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Horace Greeley was here yesterday, and had a long interview with Mr. Boutwell concerning financial matters. In regard to the next Presidency, he stated that in his judgment it was now too late for the party to commit itself in favor of any candidate. He does not think General Grant can get the Republican delegates from the South States, and the same line of policy now in force is continued. When asked who was his candidate, he replied that he had none.

POSTAL MATTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

At New Hamburg David Bell is designated as mail messenger at $150 per annum from beginning, vice H. A. Gamble, resigned.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S DISPATCHES.

Dispatches received from Mr. Washburne concerning affairs in Paris state that the people are despondent, and that no man has yet appeared with sufficient strength to bring order out of the present chaos. There is no prospect of a restoration of peace, and the indications are that the civil war will continue until the habitual energetics are worn out.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington this morning gave a breakfast at the National Hotel to the pastors of the city, to consult in regard to the approaching international convention. The most prominent clergymen sat to lunch. Resolutions were adopted to hold union meetings in all the churches and Lincoln Hall for ten days before the convention, and out-door meetings in various portions of the city.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The daily and weekly *Times*, of Cincinnati, were sold at executor's sa e yesterday. The property was appraised at $260,000, but brought only $138,550. The *Chronicle* company was the successful bidder, and it is their intention to issue the two papers next week, to be issued as an evening paper.

The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday. Also, the Holsatia from Hamburg, and the Idaho from Liverpool.

Valmasada has issued a decree ordering the execution of persons accused of aiding the Cuban insurrection.

A New Orleans dispatch says: At Keanerville and immediately above the water is pouring in from the rear, while falling in front. The draining machines on the plantations in that vicinity are unserviceable, being choked up with the soft mud. Nothing has been received from Bonnet Carre or other crevasses.

Daniel L. Miller, formerly president of the Erie Railroad, and a wholesale druggist and petroleum operator, died at Riverton, N. J., Tuesday evening.

Calvin C. Coggswell was **held** to **bail** in Lowell, Mass., yesterday, charged with swindling a hotel landlord out of a board bill. He had previously been in trouble for obtaining money from Dr. J. C. Ayer and others, by assuming to be attached to the *Missouri Republican*, promising to put their wares.

SAN DOMINGO.

Excitement Over the Question of Annexation Subsiding—Cabral Again Defeated by Baez—Several Indecisive Engagements.

PORT AU PRINCE, April 12, *via* HAVANA.—The Hornet is again offered for sale. She will probably be purchased by the Dominicans. The excitement over the question of the annexation of San Domingo is subsiding. The project of a loan for the purpose of redeeming currency and establishing specie payments are meeting discussion.

SAN DOMINGO, April 12.—The troops of Baez have again defeated Cabral. Several indecisive engagements between the forces of Luperon and those belonging to Baez have taken place recently in the northern provinces.

CAVEATS are being almost weekly filed in the Patent Office for improvements in machinery for using electricity as a motive power. The application of a new principle is being studied and experimented with, by which it is claimed that power can be indefinitely multiplied without increasing the size of the battery or the strength of the current. The invention has arrived at that degree of advancement that the most astonishing results are confidently predicted. An inventor has just returned to this city across the Atlantic with the power evolved from a battery of a single cup, sufficient to run a three-horse engine is in operation, run by a single cup battery, the expense being no more than the cost of keeping up a battery in a country of telegraph offices.

SOME two or three weeks ago the safe of the Treasurer of Abbeville county, South Carolina, was broken into and robbed of fifteen thousand dollars in money, none of which has yet been recovered. The chief constable of the State has succeeded in tracing the crime to three brothers named Griffin, originally Northern men, but for some time residents of Abbeville. One of the Griffins is a member of the Legislature, another is Probate Judge of the county, and the third is Mayor of the town of Abbeville. All three have been arrested, and are now in close confinement in Columbia. The chief constable says he has the most indubitable proof of their guilt.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, 1871.

There was some improvement in the condition of the local loan market. Money was in better supply, and discounting was brisker at many of the banks and loan houses. The market, however, has great room for improvement before borrowers can be more liberally supplied.

—Government bonds have ruled higher than on Saturday, notwithstanding the decline in the gold premium. The subscriptions to the new loan are coming in slowly, owing to the fact that the new bonds are not ready for delivery and that there are too many agents for any one or two prominent houses to interest themselves in the success of the negotiation. It is to be hoped that with the first of May, when the new bonds will be ready for delivery, the subject of a smaller number of agencies will be entertained by the Secretary and disposed of according to common sense business principles. Washington dispatches say that the commissions to the agents for negotiating the new loan will be paid in gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116¼ 116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾ 113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¼	113¼ 113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼ 113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¼ 112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112¼ 112¼
10-40s	109½	109½ 109¾
Gold	110¾	110¾ 110¾

—Jordan, Tyler & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	112¼
Central Pacific Railroad	90
Currency Pacifics	101½
	115½

—A Washington dispatch says Mr. Cassacus of work upon the new bonds is very active. Packages of backs for the $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 registered and coupon bonds have already been received from the New York Bank Note Companies, and preparations for printing the faces of the bonds are being pushed forward with energy. The vignettes for both the registered and coupons are the same, and are placed on bonds of similar denominations. The vignette for the $50 is a likeness of Silas Wright; for $100, of ex-Secretary Stanton; for the $500, of Thomas H. Benton; for the $1,000, ex-President Harrison; for the $5,000, of Andrew Jackson, and for $10,000, the late Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts. The engraving of the vignettes in all cases is regarded as superior in finness of design and execution to any similar work ever done in this country or Europe. Mr. Casacus, in charge of the engraving branch of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, expects that he will be ready to furnish bonds to agents by the 15th of May.

—The recent break in prices at the New York Stock Exchange is the topic of the financial of the *Herald* and *Tribune*, which we copy below:

The dream of higher prices at the Stock Exchange was suddenly interrupted this afternoon by one of those "accidents" which will happen in the best regulated stock market. A screne and cloudless future apparently was in store for everything on the stock list, so far as indications might be trusted in money matters, and those who had purchased themselves on Saturday as a precaution against contingencies over Sunday were quietly taking back their favorites to reap the profits to be derived from a further rise this morning. But the storm broke ominously at the morning despite its calmness. The large operators were not present, and the crowd of brokers was unusually small. This did not prevent an advance in prices, however. Those who bought paid what was asked for, and further rises were repeated, and still lower prices were reached. Finally the crowd of brokers emerged from the Long Room in the sidewalk, and came in contact again with their customers, whose fears were now thoroughly aroused, and nominal sales to save what was left of the profits of the recent rise. The excitement hereupon became intense, and, in the haste of bidders to sell out, the market assumed the figures of a panic. To heighten the fears of the "bulls," several prominent "bears" took position on the policy of the Stock Exchange, and from their lofty elevation commanded universal attention, and struck a panic into the crowd by offering immense stocks down at rapidly failing quotations. One leading broker capped the climax by offering large blocks of Erie, Rock Island, Pacific, etc., at 50, seller sixty. The "long stock" came tumbling out under the terrible intimidation. Erie went below to 46⅞, Ohio and Mississpi to 31½, New York Central to 100¾, Northwest to 87¼, and Union Pacific to 93¾. The recuperative power of the market was evidenced in the sharp reaction which followed this decline, and shows the numerous orders which were in the hands of the brokers to buy at the figures which kept went off one or two per cent." The events of the day were a surprise to everybody, and we shall to-morrow, when it was intimated that the cliques would doubtless work the market for the production of the fullest interest. The fact is that the cliques were not harmonious. The party in power on Saturday was broken up by the withdrawal of Northwest as principals charged on the Stock Exchange with a desire to depress quotations, and predict higher prices to-morrow; but to the calm and disinterested observer it seems as like a reaction to realize on profits being prepared at present to make any predictions as to the future. The fact is that the general policy of the Stock Exchange is not changed this morning

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, April 29, 1871.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

TERMS.

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THE FALSE SMOKE AND REAL FIRE.

The objectionable phraseology of the Democratic Congressional address upon the political condition of the country (for the omission of which from our columns we ask nobody's pardon), has been amended, and the document issued to the country. It would not be true to state that it possesses no features which render it worthy of perusal. It is far more a bill of indictment against the Republican party than a presentation of its own principles, and yet there is a grain of justice in certain of its counts, of which it will be wise in the administration to take heed. A sufficient general answer to its charges against Republican extravagance and corruption is furnished in the simple statement of the fact that taxation has been reduced about $83,000,000, the expenses of the government reduced over $126,000,000, and the public debt reduced $204,754,413, within a period of twenty-five months, and that Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, proposes at the next session of Congress to remit duties on a a number of articles of importation, and considerably further to reduce the internal taxation of the country. In this respect the logic of figures will be far more convincing to the people than the glittering generalities of eloquent invective.

But there are certain truths which belong to patriotism and not to party. Of this character—albeit sadly warped and distorted—are the points which the address makes against the Southern policy of the administration. We have repeatedly declared our conviction that while the political countenance extended to the Ku-Klux and their operations by the Northern wing of Democracy encouraged them in their lawless violence, it was none the less a mistake to postpone to a future date the subject of general amnesty. We believe that the continued exclusion of large numbers of the most intelligent citizens of the Southern States from office is one great reason why the outrages which vex that section of the country are not put down, and it is in this particular, and in that of Civil Service Reform, that the Republican party will do well to reform its action and institute wiser methods. The question is no longer one of individual deserts, but of national welfare. We cannot hope to secure the permanent rehabilitation of those States except through the exercise of clemency and forbearance. This, and the present unsatisfactory mode of appointing public servants, are the only vulnerable points of attack in the Republican policy, and we have entire confidence that the next session of Congress will witness the complete triumph of these important principles.

But while we frankly declare our satisfaction that the address dissipates any purpose of interfering with negro suffrage, and professes "to disconntenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its Amendments," we have not the faintest idea that it will be indorsed, or even acquiesced in by a majority of Southern Democrats. The desire of power—not the conviction of intelligence—has produced this utterance, which is only a trap to catch the unwary. The Democratic press of the South is of far more potency than are its few Congressmen, and it is to that quarter we must look for the real views, sentiments and purposes of Southern Democracy. It cannot be truly alleged that such journals as the Mobile *Register*, Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, Savannah *Republican*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Memphis *Appeal*, do not fairly represent the opinions of the leading Democrats of the South. The whole tenor and spirit of these influential papers is in direct antagonism to the declaration embodied in the address, and the country may rest perfectly assured that the concession has been made simply for the sake of expediency, and that if the party should succeed in regaining power the whole processes of reconstruction will be assailed, and if possible reversed.

As proof that this apparent acceptance of accomplished fact is only smoke, under cover of which the real fire is concealed from view, we quote the following extracts from a couple of leading Southern journals:

[From the Mobile Advertiser.]

What happened in and during the war—what was settled by force of arms by the war—is necessarily "dead," as Grant said once until *Boot Hill* at another war cure *has been done since the surrender*, and since, by the radical theory of the war, that its object had been attained in "saving the Union," the issues which were back in the Union—all, we say, that has been done is in violation of the Constitution and the rights of the State, *so dead, but living*, matter of the most vital political significance. The Thirteenth Amendment is a legitimate outgrowth of the war because it only ratified what the States had separately done, to wit, abolish slavery. That is *res adjudicata* in the Democratic party, but few Southern or few Democratic individuals would restore it. But the reconstruction amendments stand as subjects for discussion and unsettling. And what does the Southern Democracy demand as to them? Nothing more than the national Democracy has already conceded in the New York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared these reconstruction measures *"unconstitutional, revolutionary, void and void."*

[From the Savannah Republican.]

"Just here we give it as our opinion that the great mass of the Southern Democracy, to-day, is willing that the Democrats of the North, of whose sympathy in every just political sentiment and constitutional opinion they have perfect confidence, should fight the coming battle on their own terms. Stripped of the Southern issue, the contest is simply the Radical regime, a faction which has corrupted every department of the government, and is rapidly driving the country into revolution and ruin. We insist on no particular manner of defeating that party. The only demand that the party seeking our co-operation in this great work of deliverance and liberty—as we honestly conceive it to be—shall not *accept the issues* or *embrace any* of the usurpations or outrages that have been put upon the country by the common enemy. *Once in power, the South, as will clearly be seen, will be ready to act with the party to remedy all abuses in the body politic, of whatever nature.*"

Upon these extracts, which might be multiplied indefinitely, not a single word of comment is needed. They furnish their own interpretation, and completely spoil the little game of the childlike and bland political AH SINS in conclave at Washington.

A MOVEMENT of very great importance to the commercial interests of the country bids fair to be inaugurated at the next session of Congress. The Senate recently adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to that body such proposals as had been made to him for establishing iron ship-building yards and docks to economise expenditures in the navy, together with such recommendations and suggestions as in his judgment would be of advantage to the Government, and assist in restoring commerce. The reply of the Secretary, made on the day of adjournment, strongly urges the construction of such docks and yards, and shows that they would result in great advantage to the country. He points out that we have iron ores which will produce iron of much greater tensile strength and power of resistance than the iron of Great Britain, at no heavier expense than the difference in the cost of labor, and that this superior strength will equalize the difference in cost by lessening the weight of vessels and their machinery. It is shown, also, that by the further gain of facilities afforded in building-docks of this character, the cost of ships of 3,000 tons and upward will be reduced to the cost of those built in Europe. It is urged that one ship-building yard, with concentrated facilities, and operated with due economy, will so far demonstrate our ability to compete successfully with our commercial rivals as to give a strong impetus to ship-building throughout the country, with its corresponding revival of commerce. It is understood that this report is to be acted upon at an early stage of the next session of Congress. In the meantime Secretary Rousseau proposes to perfect the groundwork of a system for the establishment of lines of ocean steamers, adapted for the double purpose of commerce in times of peace, and for naval militia in time of war. This is a movement of great value, and we are glad to observe that the Secretary speaks so strongly in its favor. We have no doubt that the creation of a building yard of the character proposed would greatly encourage and stimulate our ship builders, and largely conduce to place the United States in the position which they ought to occupy—that of the first commercial and naval power among the nations.

REPORTS from nearly every quarter up to the close of last week, when the weather took a chilly turn, were very favorable for an abundant fruit as well as other crops. Whether fruit has since suffered to any serious extent we have no definite report except in our immediate vicinity, where much damage has been unquestionably done within the last few days. We solicit from fruit growers, farmers and others, wherever the COMMERCIAL reaches, the results of their observations, not with reference to fruit merely, but the crop prospect generally.

THE County Commissioners, though slow to learn, and obstinate in the extreme, if nothing worse, have been taught a valuable lesson as to their duties in granting licenses. It was probably not deemed best to teach them their whole duty at once, and they have yet a good deal to learn. Their next lesson should be, that it is their duty to deny every application for a license whenever it is not shown that a "tavern" is "necessary." It is as much their duty to make inquiry into this as any other branch of the subject. Laws are supposed to exist for the protection of the community, and should be administered and construed for its benefit. But the Commissioners, in this particular, give no thought to the community, and proceed as though nobody had rights or interests except those seeking licenses. Now that these officials have been brought to manifest a disposition to seek instruction from the court, and since it is only under the court's interposition and instruction that the public have any chance, we hope that this point will be presented for the enlightenment of the Commissioners. While the counsel for the citizens have done nobly, it is suggested that this view of the subject has not been sufficiently pressed. If, under the present law, the Commissioners are merely to grant licenses to all comers whose papers are regular, and if it is no part of their duty to inquire whether a "tavern" is needed or not; if it is no concern of theirs what would be for the good or injury of the community and the peace of society, then is the law a farce, and ought to be amended. The question should be settled, and it is hoped that the counsel for the people will see that an opportunity is given.

A LEADING Democratic New York journal states that a downward tendency in rents and real estates in that city is plainly evident, and that fewer transfers of real estate have taken place within the past month than during any similar period for several years, while the actual number of transfers has been less than one-half of the number recorded during the corresponding month of last year. Rents, also, are lower than at any time since the war. The dullness is said also to extend to suburban places, "with possibly an exception in favor of New Jersey." This journal accounts for the prevalent stagnation upon the grounds that the lands lying contiguous to New York city are insufficiently drained, and that "people cannot be indnced to take up their residences in places where they are certain to be subject to attacks of malarious fever." Well, it is possible that the reasons assigned may sufficiently explain the dullness as respects real estate operations in the country, but so far as the city itself is concerned if only one half of what we hear with regard to Tammany be true, the stagnation is attributable to causes of an entirely opposite nature—the over-drainage of the Ring having sucked it dry.

THERE is considerable significance in the unanimous action of the House of Representatives giving the President and Senate, "and the rest of mankind," timely notice that it will not be bound to vote money to carry out a treaty about which it has not previously been consulted. In other words, the President and Senate may make as many treaties for territory and other purposes and agree to pay as much money as they like, but the House, where appropriations must originate, will not be bound to vote the money, and will do so only when it likes the bargain. This is a new feature in the business. Heretofore it has been the practice of the House to vote whatever a treaty required of money, though in some cases there has been delay. The new rule appears to be a good one, though the Senate may not relish it, and it may seriously interfere with some favorite objects also, contemplating the expenditure of considerable sums of money; and as a whole it is an important supplement to the operation of the treaty-making power.

FOR a considerable period previous to the time when the political fortunes of the country settle down to the hard work which precedes the assembly of the Presidential nominating conventions, expressions of individual preferences for candidates are freely indulged in. Among the names which have been suggested for the next nomination we notice that of HORACE GREELEY. This, of itself, is not remarkable; but the preference has the peculiar feature of appearing simultaneously in widely different quarters—cropping out in several journals of prominent ability and influence, and exhibiting itself in those which are rural and obscure. We attach no extraordinary significance to the fact, beyond the indication which it affords that he appears to be favorably thought of, not only by a number of persons whose influence in bringing nominations to pass is considerable, but also by those who are afterwards relied upon to carry them out.

THE resolution passed by the House of Representatives relative to treaties requiring appropriations, turns out to be a very old one—the revival of a rule instituted by the "fathers of the Republic." It is encouraging to be assured that when its origin became known those who at first objected to it with-drew their objection. Intrenched behind it the House of Representatives are likely to play an important part in future, when money treaties become the order of the day.

THE precise character and degree of the relationship existing between bodily condition and brain action will probably not be ascertained for some time to come. Dr. Johnson declared that "a man who drank beer would think beer," and indeed we should judge from some of his works that he gulped down enormous flagons of it. It is said, too, that a diet of fish promotes the processes of rattiocination. Whether this be true or not the politicians who live on bluster must tell. We frankly confess our inability to decide. But if matters of diet and morals be in reality dependent on the character of soup and steaks, it solves a great mystery with respect to Boston. That city has for many years derived its meats from the adjacent cattle markets of Brighton, and it appears that the enterprising butchers of that thriving suburb have for a long time been in the habit of supplying Boston with beef from animals which died of exhaustion or disease during the journey by rail from the Western States. About a week ago a butcher who was engaged in the preparation of one of these diseased carcasses for the market, accidentally cut his hand and received the poison into his wound, of which he subsequently died. In the coroner's inquest before which the facts in question were elicited, it being proved that hundreds of cattle which had died natural deaths in consequence of unnatural treatment, had been carefully dressed and sent to the stalls of Quincy market, and thence distributed to the population of Boston. The crime of the butchers is of a character which the severest punishment that could be "meted" out to them would hardly atone for. But what we should like to know is, the precise relationship which exists between Boston beef and Boston metaphysics, and how far the luminous *isms* of the Hub are the result of the phosphorescence of the putrid bovine carcasses of Brighton. We already knew Boston to be the principal source whence the country derived its vitalizing *ozone*, but we did not know that it was produced in such a singular manner.

IN calling attention to the lecture on Robertson, reported in the COMMERCIAL a few days ago, we alluded to the warm and intimate friendship existing between himself and the widow of Lord Byron, the great poet of passion and romanticism. In this connection it may perhaps be interesting to state that Lady Lovelace, the only offspring of the ill-fated marriage—

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart,"—

possessed all the restlessness and impatience of conventional restraint which characterized her father; of course modified by the high-bred delicacy and grace of her culture and sex. Over her Robertson exercised a singular calming and soothing power, her most irritable moods always yielding to the subtle charm of peace which dwelt in his presence and conversation. In her eldest son, Lord Ockham, these turbulent traits appeared in a greatly increased degree, and upon him also Mr. Robertson exerted a like magnetic influence for good. During the last year or two of the great preacher's life, the young lord was a constant visitor at his house, whenever circumstances would permit; appearing to be invariably clad in rags from head to foot, concealed under a huge cavalry cloak with the collar turned up. After the death of Mr. Robertson, Lord Ockham gave way to his nomadic and eccentric instincts, and brought upon himself and friends no small an amount of trouble and annoyance. Among other vagaries in the regular employment in the dockyard of Scott Russell, the eminent London naval architect, and at the period of his death, which occurred a number of years ago, was engaged to a young girl in very humble circumstances, whose parents were almost to the last ignorant of the real position of the suitor.

THE French catastrophe is now heightened by the almost bewildering commercial activity of great international commercial enterprise, the Suez Canal, it being stated upon good authority that her financial embarrassments place it out of her power to make further pecuniary advances, and that in the face of such a fact that they can only be satisfactorily adjusted by a complete reorganization of the company. But the enterprise is of such vast importance to the maritime world, that the difficulty of finding at once upon the capital requisite to putting it upon a sound financial basis. Whatever complications arise will probably grow out of the spirited rivalries of the various European governments for its possession. Turkey, Austria and Russia support the French, have at stake interests which will doubtless lead each of those nations to exhaust the resources of diplomacy to secure its control. Italy, with the present traffic of about two millions of dollars per month, large outlays for repairs and improvements are still required. When these have made, however, and the proposed widening and deepening of the channel has been accomplished, the commercial profits be enormous. It is said that England is putting forth extraordinary exertions to obtain absolute control of it. The unsettled condition of European politics has thrown vast sums of English capital out of employment, which has consequently become available advantage over her continental neighbors; and taking into consideration the immense importance of the canal as related to her Asiatic dependencies, she will probably hold fast for its possession than any other power can afford to do.

IT has already been stated that the uncertainty as to which of the two candidates would turn out to be Governor of Connecticut has led to a set of rest by discovery of an important "mistake" on the part of the Democratic canvassers of a ward in Hartford city, by which a hundred more votes were counted for English than were cast for him. The rectification of this "mistake" gives Jewell a majority and secures his election. The error itself is not so remarkable as are the circumstances connected with it. The ward in which the mistake occurred is the one in which Governor English resides, and it seems a curious coincidence that the error was committed by a nephew of Mr. English, he being one of the canvassers. A subsequent investigation of the parties and the plans which it originated, without giving any credit for the same. Against this false pretense of intelligence the city of Brotherly Love now rises in protest, and rebuke, the fact existing that the idea of the Union League was derived by New York from that city; that the same thing is true of the Anti-Income Tax Association, and that the progress of the Empire city in converting its enclosed squares into open places has been modeled after the improvements of a previous movement of like character in Philadelphia. All of which may be true; but did New York also copy the idea of Tammany from the same quarter, and if not, for what reason why, after being "stamped with the seal of Metropolitan superiority," Philadelphia was so anxious to try the practical working of its "own idea?"

THE recent slave insurrection in Brazil, unsuccessful as it was, appears to have convinced the planters of the Empire that the system is a doomed institution. The Emperor, Don Pedro, has constantly pressed emancipation upon the people and parliament, but hitherto without success. Opposition has, however, recently been introduced before that body, which is said to meet with general favor. It provides that all children born of slave parents, and of wedlock between the ages of fifteen and twenty, after the passage of the bill, shall be free, while a heavy tax is laid upon each male slave, to be paid annually by the owner. There is no doubt that the slaves understand quite well the significance of recent events in the United States, and that slavery will soon be extirpated from that country, which has splendid resources, and under conditions of freedom might be made a paradise for the colored race.

THE Michigan Legislature entertains a different view of the effects of an unrestricted liquor traffic than that taken by our License Commissioners. It has recently amended the liquor laws of that State to the passage of which the people appealed for the money paid for liquors, except wine, beer or cider; and this recovery may be made either by the persons paying for them, or by the wife, husband, parents, children or guardians of such persons. All contracts and commercial transactions connected with the sale of such liquors are made null and void. Owners and lessees of saloons are severally and jointly made liable for any injury to persons or property arising from the sale of liquors on their premises. The penalties of violating the law are also largely increased. It has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Whether this prohibition will in the end conduce to sobriety and morality equally with a stringent license law, remains to be seen. In this State the more thoughtful citizens are arriving at the conclusion that a fair license law, *honestly and strictly enforced*, is the best remedy for the indiscriminate drunkenness which prevails.

THE Charleston *News* the other day asserted that there was not a single county in the State of South Carolina into which a Republican might not go to reside, to trade, to teach school, to edit a newspaper or to practice law without encountering danger or molestation; its roseate picture of the peaceful condition of that commonwealth being corroborated by the following couple of pastoral incidents which occurred almost immediately thereafter, the scene of their transpiring being the village of Beaufort. Twenty masked men, who boldly announced themselves as Ku Klux, entered the town, and dragged L. H. Long, a Northern merchant, from his house, inflicted one hundred and seventy-seven blows with a lash, and compelled him to leave the State within fifteen days on penalty of death. They then went to the house of Isaac Cowles, a quiet colored mechanic, and dragged him out, completely riddling his body with bullets in his own yard. One of the balls passed through his head. The only offence charged against these men was that they were Republicans. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the *News* to have its opinions receive endorsement and illustration in this positive and unmistakable way.

WE are glad to observe the earnest way in which the state of Texas has set to work on her own account in getting rid of the Indian troubles which have disturbed its peace. On the first of last July, according to the official report of the Adjutant General, there were 2,700 known criminals evading arrest in its counties, of whom 702 were murderers and all guilty of capital crimes. Never the country and up time a special mounted State police, consisting of 196 men, was organized, and on the first of January 978 of these criminals had been committed for trial. The work has been carried on with such energy and promptness since, in consequence of which the State is now said to be almost wholly free from Ku-Klux, and pervaded by a general feeling of security. Had the rest of the Southern States imitated this wholesome example, it is probable that the force bill would not have been enacted. But the work must be done, and if they will not perform it themselves they can hardly complain of the general Government for taking the job out of their hands.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* regards it as unfortunate that Congress accepted and acted on the opinion of Secretary Boutwell regarding the income tax, instead of the commissioner of internal revenue, who the cost of collecting the tax would be equivalent to the receipts. Our Philadelphia contempory says: "A representative of the *Inquirer* having obtained the views of one of the collectors and several of the assessors of the Philadelphia districts regarding the returns being made by citizens under the recent rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they, one and all, are of the opinion that the position assumed by General Pleasonton before the Committee of Ways and Means will be fully sustained by the expenses of collection exceeding the receipts from the income tax."

THERE is no doubt that Winans, the New York member who valued his integrity at one hundred thousand dollars, and sold it at a lower appraised rate, merited the execrations which were hissed at him from all honest quarters. Civilized people should, however, be merciful even to their rascals, and if these flagellations and excoriations continue we advise Winans to put himself under the protection of Mr. Bergh, President of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

IT turns out, just as we expected it would, that the charges made by the New York *Times* against Senator Fenton, in connection with the Winans bribery case, in the New York Assembly, are utterly groundless. So Mr. Conkling will have to give that up.

The Present Future Gold Rate.

In referring to the change of opinion in respect to the tendency of the premium on gold in the immediate future, the *Financial Chronicle* says Secretary Boutwell's efforts to check the current setting in toward higher rates are regarded as sound policy and as especially needful in order to promote the success of the new loan. In the present position of affairs Mr. Boutwell wields, for the moment, an unusual power over the gold market—the government holding some seventy-five millions, a large amount of which will be paid out on the first of May—and the sale on Thursday last of four millions instead of two millions, as advertised, was interpreted as showing that the Secretary means to use that power to prevent gold going up. Wall street men surprised at this sale had forgotten the express condition under which the Government always reserves the liberty to dispose of more or less than is announced in the monthly programme. But speculative combinations in Wall street, it is claimed, are not all that is operating to put up gold. There is a large class who believe that gold is selling below its relative price as compared with other commodities, and who argue that we are losing millions a year by selling it at a cheaper price than it should command. The depression of the premium, they say, prevents the crops from coming forward as they ever the country in a panic, and to a point something nearer its right standard would enrich the country and make its foreign commerce more lucrative. Various classes of men, in short, are arguing that gold, independent of speculative considerations, ought to rise, and the *Chronicle* thinks there is more force in their a gumentsfrom the fact that our paper money is gradually increasing in volume, the national bank notes having now reached the aggregate of $344,000,000. If, says the *Chronicle*, the depreciation of our paper money were really to demand that gold should range at 115, no legerdemain can long keep it at 110 or at 120 without inflicting losses on our industrial population and threatening the financial mechanism of the country. And if the increase of bank notes shall have a tendency to postpone specie payments and to retard the steady appreciation of our paper money, which has been going on for some years, the country will have purchased at no dear a rate the acknowledged advantages secured for the South and West by affording increased banking facilities.

Where Our Gold and Silver Go.

The sales of silver in New York, for consumption by manufacturers of silver ware, including bars of refined, and Mexican dollars, are said to aggregate $5,000,000 annually. Including the consumption of precious metals by manufacturing jewelers of all sorts, this aggregate of several millions, and the estimate for New York alone being $15,000,000—that is to say, $5,000,000 in silver and $10,000,000 in gold—and this is exclusive of what is known as "rolled stock" or bullion. This fact suggests that there is more silver used for domestic purposes in the United States than in any other country in the world. This has been true only within the last few years. Thirteen years ago the sale of silver ten cents in this country was quite limited. Now, sets ranging in price from $400 to $800 are in constant demand, and a family that does not possess silver spoons or forks scarcely ventures to consider itself respectable. Almost every village in the country has one or more dealers in silver ware, and the "gift enterprise" business will make a large item of accumulating silver, and the example such is contagious, that few instances will permit. It is a fact not generally known that before the war people in the Southern States bought more heavily of silver ware in proportion to their population than any other portion of the country. Afterwards, much silver ware was sent to New York from that section to be melted, but now the Southern people are once more replenishing their stock.

THE Philadelphia *North American* complains of the uniformity of dwellings in that city, and suggests that the roofs and fronts be varied in such a way as to agree with artistic ideas and at the same time preserve the peculiar distinguishing feature of another. It says that in a certain locality of Philadelphia there are eight rows of dwellings, all exactly alike, thirty houses in a row, all with small gardens in front, all with brick arched doorways, and only that the members are very large and can distinguish by gilt figures on the transom, it would be impossible for anybody to tell them apart. Being all situated in a bunch on parallel streets, people often mistake one street for another. A few persons attempt to vary the monotony, and erected six rows of a different kind, but all exactly alike. Not a roof rose an inch above the other: not a house had the faintest variation from the general dead sameness. And the style of building, even at the present time, goes on constantly, and is called enterprise.

A PAPAL decree of excommunication has been pronounced against the Bavarian Government by the Catholic theologian of Bavaria, in consequence of his firm refusal to give in his adhesion to the new dogma of papal infallibility. It is probable that the invincible apprehensions which has marked the whole life of the estimable Holy Father and professor will enable him to tear up under the ban of the church which he has so long, so laboriously and faithfully served, but we do not see how he can possibly endure the poverty inflicted upon him by the New York *Herald*, which, in the lofty spirit of the sacrificial Mrs. Micawber, declares that hereafter he must help himself, it "cannot desert him now."

IT is possible that Dr. Dollinger may yet live to witness the triumph of the principles which he has been his action, but we do not see how he can ever forgive the sublime insolence of that journal in affecting a right to offer him its sympathy.

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PHILADELPHIA claims to be one of the great centers of learning, but it must insist that the city which takes New York city to task for appropriating the plans which it originated, without giving any credit for the same. Against this false pretense of intelligence the city of Brotherly Love now rises in protest, and rebuke, the fact existing that the idea of the Union League was derived by New York from that city; that the same thing is true of the Anti-Income Tax Association, and that the progress of the Empire city in converting its enclosed squares into open places has been modeled after the improvements of a previous movement of like character in Philadelphia. All of which may be true; but did New York also copy the idea of Tammany from the same quarter, and if not, for what reason why, after being "stamped with the seal of Metropolitan superiority," Philadelphia was so anxious to try the practical working of its "own idea?"

THE Greek Uprising entertains a different view of the effects of an unrestricted liquor traffic than that taken by our License Commissioners. It has recently amended the liquor laws of that State to the passage of which the people appealed for the money paid for liquors, except wine, beer or cider; and this recovery may be made either by the persons paying for them, or by the wife, husband, parents, children or guardians of such persons. All contracts and commercial transactions connected with the sale of such liquors are made null and void. Owners and lessees of saloons are severally and jointly made liable for any injury to persons or property arising from the sale of liquors on their premises. The penalties of violating the law are also largely increased. It has passed both branches of the Legislature, and now awaits the signature of the Governor. Whether this prohibition will in the end conduce to sobriety and morality equally with a stringent license law, remains to be seen. In this State the more thoughtful citizens are arriving at the conclusion that a fair license law, *honestly and strictly enforced*, is the best remedy for the indiscriminate drunkenness which prevails.

THE Charleston *News* the other day asserted that there was not a single county in the State of South Carolina into which a Republican might not go to reside, to trade, to teach school, to edit a newspaper or to practice law without encountering danger or molestation; its roseate picture of the peaceful condition of that commonwealth being corroborated by the following couple of pastoral incidents which occurred almost immediately thereafter, the scene of their transpiring being the village of Beaufort. Twenty masked men, who boldly announced themselves as Ku Klux, entered the town, and dragged L. H. Long, a Northern merchant, from his house, inflicted one hundred and seventy-seven blows with a lash, and compelled him to leave the State within fifteen days on penalty of death. They then went to the house of Isaac Cowles, a quiet colored mechanic, and dragged him out, completely riddling his body with bullets in his own yard. One of the balls passed through his head. The only offence charged against these men was that they were Republicans. It must be exceedingly gratifying to the *News* to have its opinions receive endorsement and illustration in this positive and unmistakable way.

WE are glad to observe the earnest way in which the state of Texas has set to work on her own account in getting rid of the Indian troubles which have disturbed its peace. On the first of last July, according to the official report of the Adjutant General, there were 2,700 known criminals evading arrest in its counties, of whom 702 were murderers and all guilty of capital crimes. Never the country and up time a special mounted State police, consisting of 196 men, was organized, and on the first of January 978 of these criminals had been committed for trial. The work has been carried on with such energy and promptness since, in consequence of which the State is now said to be almost wholly free from Ku-Klux, and pervaded by a general feeling of security. Had the rest of the Southern States imitated this wholesome example, it is probable that the force bill would not have been enacted. But the work must be done, and if they will not perform it themselves they can hardly complain of the general Government for taking the job out of their hands.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* regards it as unfortunate that Congress accepted and acted on the opinion of Secretary Boutwell regarding the income tax, instead of the commissioner of internal revenue, who the cost of collecting the tax would be equivalent to the receipts. Our Philadelphia contempory says: "A representative of the *Inquirer* having obtained the views of one of the collectors and several of the assessors of the Philadelphia districts regarding the returns being made by citizens under the recent rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, they, one and all, are of the opinion that the position assumed by General Pleasonton before the Committee of Ways and Means will be fully sustained by the expenses of collection exceeding the receipts from the income tax."

THERE is no doubt that Winans, the New York member who valued his integrity at one hundred thousand dollars, and sold it at a lower appraised rate, merited the execrations which were hissed at him from all honest quarters. Civilized people should, however, be merciful even to their rascals, and if these flagellations and excoriations continue we advise Winans to put himself under the protection of Mr. Bergh, President of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

IT turns out, just as we expected it would, that the charges made by the New York *Times* against Senator Fenton, in connection with the Winans bribery case, in the New York Assembly, are utterly groundless. So Mr. Conkling will have to give that up.

A NOTED CRIMINAL.

Remarkable Career—His Experience in Our Western Penitentiary and Persistent and Finally Successful Attempt to Escape Therefrom.

At Toledo, Ohio, a few days since, Wm. H. Buckhin, *alias* Charles Laville, *alias* Charles Hilderbrand, and also known by other names, was arrested for forging a railroad pass. He gives quite a remarkable account of himself, and according to his statement has been arrested seventy-nine times, been in twelve different States' prisons, and over forty station houses and other places. He has also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating fifty-eight years, but has managed to crowd his whole service in prison between his fourteenth and thirty-sixth year. He claims to be a native of Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, and says that when twelve years old he joined a circus company and went to Europe, in London he tapped the till of a linen draper, and escaped transportation in consequence of his youth. From London he went to France, was soon arrested there, and served eighteen months in prison at Caen. He then went back to London, and after a short career there returned to America. In Kingston, Canada, he committed theft and received a year's sentence. His next experience was in Pittsburgh. He was here for some time, but desiring to go away, and not having the means, he robbed a man on the Allegheny bridge, in the dark, ought to procure him, but his usual luck attended him, and he was soon after arrested, before the grand jury of the county, charged with the crime or leave the city. This time he received a ten years' sentence, and while undergoing it was made to do duty as cutter, he says, more than any ordinary convict. He was also assigned to the position of night watch, and this he managed to secrete so carefully that the strictest search failed to reveal it. Four times in three years did he saw his way out of his prison, and each time he was caught before he could get clear of the grounds. In each of the first three occasions his sentence was increased as a punishment, but on the fourth it was determined to make him feel where the saw was. He refused all bribes and laughed at the threats made to induce him to give it up, so it was resolved to use harsh means with him. He was put in the shower bath every day for several weeks, and kept there until the attending physician ordered the punishment to cease, and yet he remained firm. He was then chained to the floor by his arms and legs, and only allowed a respite of a few minutes each day from this painful position, yet he held out in his determination to keep his saw, and even told his persecutors that if they would let up in their vigilance in the least he would take advantage of it and get free. After several weeks of this treatment the prison physician ordered him back to work, and he was accordingly put in the chain-gang and closely watched. At night he was locked in a double strong cell, and it seemed impossible for him to escape. He had become so reduced from his punishment as to be scarcely able to labor, yet in less than three weeks after he had been put at work he sawed off his chains, sawed through his cell door, and by means of outside assistance escaped, after spending something like three and a half years in the prison.

The time at which this transpired in our Western Penitentiary must have been previous to 1854, as in his further account of himself Buckhin (his real name) says he landed in Cuba in that year, and was there sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but escaped and went to Mexico. There he was imprisoned for robbery, to serve ten years, but dug his way out. His next exploit was in Illinois, where he was arrested for safe-blowing. He escaped while awaiting trial. In 1866 he formed a partnership with the Reno gang, in Indiana, but after the hanging by the "vigilants" at Seymour he left for home. His mother, he says, still lives at Dearborn, Michigan. He returned there a short time ago, intending to become an honest man, but old associations came upon him so strong that he was forced to give up his good intentions and again take up his old life. He says he can remember thirty-one murders that have been committed by his "pals" in different localities, but none leaving a hand in them. The greatest haul he ever made by any crime was $50,000 in California. Concluding his account of himself, this remarkable criminal says: "Ask any Chief of Police, any of the detectives, any of the Deputy United States Marshals, or almost any person acquainted in the West, who Charles Hilderbrand, *alias* Charles Laville, *alias* Tom, Dick and Harry, is, and they will answer that he is a black-eyed, Spanish-looking chap of about thirty years, wiry, sharp, shrewd and one of the most noted pocket-pickers and robbers in this country."

PRINCE ALBERT MUSIC HALL.

Description of the Great Edifice—A Terrific Organ.

The following is a description of the Prince Albert Music Hall in London, built at a cost of £200,000, and recently formally opened by Queen Victoria:

The building is elliptical in form. The style is Italian *renaissance*, the materials of the facade being entirely red brick and terra cotta. The main portal is a Catholic theologian of Bavaria, in consequence of his firm refusal to give in his adhesion to the new dogma of papal infallibility. It is probable that the invincible apprehensions which has marked the whole life of the estimable Holy Father and professor will enable him to tear up under the ban of the church which he has so long, so laboriously and faithfully served, but we do not see how he can possibly endure the poverty inflicted upon him by the New York *Herald*, which, in the lofty spirit of the sacrificial Mrs. Micawber, declares that hereafter he must help himself, "it cannot desert him now."

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THE recent slave insurrection in Brazil, unsuccessful as it was, appears to have convinced the planters of the Empire that the system is a doomed institution. The Emperor, Don Pedro, has constantly pressed emancipation upon the people and parliament, but hitherto without success. Opposition has, however, recently been introduced before that body, which is said to meet with general favor. It provides that all children born of slave parents, and of wedlock between the ages of fifteen and twenty, after the passage of the bill, shall be free, while a heavy tax is laid upon each male slave, to be paid annually by the owner. There is no doubt that the slaves understand quite well the significance of recent events in the United States, and that slavery will soon be extirpated from that country, which has splendid resources, and under conditions of freedom might be made a paradise for the colored race.

DANGERS are no longer terrible after they are passed. Five years ago, when the convention of Southern Loyalists met in Philadelphia, the New York *Tribune* suggested the name of Frederick Douglass as one of the Vice Presidents. This proposition threw the leading minds into a fever, and it is said that Senator Harris and other prominent Republicans rushed at once to the *Tribune* office, declaring that the editor was intent on disrupting and ruining the party. A Philadelphia journal mentions the strong probability that the gentleman for whom all this discord arose will soon have a part in the government of the District of Columbia, and alludes to the great advances which the Republican party has made. This is true, yet Philadelphia still keeps behind, refusing its hails to a black Senator of the United States, but opening them to their widest by way of welcome to the Black Crook.

HISTORY repeats itself. Sixty years ago, during the Peninsular wars, the Duke of Wellington, in a letter addressed to an English naval officer, declared that no reliance could be placed upon the word or honor of any French officer; stating that he knew many who received permission to leave Portugal on giving their parole not to serve until exchanged, who at that date were in active service in the French army in Spain, although not a single British officer had been sent by France in return. Prussia made bitter complaints of a similar want of faith during the late campaign. There are many honorable people in France, and yet its overshadowing need may be summed up in one word—Conscience!

THERE was telegraphed to the New York *Times*, a few days ago, the statement that the San Domingo scheme was very popular all over the country, and especially so in Massachusetts. This appears like an effort at resuscitation, concerning which the Springfield *Republican* says: "If it were not for the fact that 'the administration' evidently believes this statement of public sentiment, the announcement would be worthy of mention simply to be laughed at. As it is, the case is more serious, and our laughter must be tempered with sorrow that the President will allow himself to be so deceived."

OF the opera season in New York the *Times* says: "We are promised a short season of ten nights in the month of May, under the auspices of Mr. Albites, with Miss Kellogg as prima donna, and in the fall, in the autumn, engineered by Mr. Strakosch, in which Miss Nilsson will be the 'star.' The spring entertainments will be given at the Academy of Music. Those promised for the autumn will take place at the Academy, at the Fisk Opera House, or wherever Mr. Strakosch may find it most advantageous to his interests."

REGARDING the Legal Tender case, now before the United States Supreme Court, it is said